The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2511. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

THE SURRENDER OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS — RELEASE BAILED OF THE OFFICERS — TROOPS MARCHED TO THE STEAMER TO DISARM HER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Late last night an official dispatch was received from New-Orleans stating that the steamer Philadelphia had been seized by the U. S. Marshal. An order had been instantly transmitted, directing the release of the Captain and crew in view of judicial proceedings, and to hold the vessel, which, if it shall be found she was fitted out in a filibustering expedition, will be subject to forfeiture. The dispatch further stated that an artillery company, from Baton Rouge, was on its way to the point where it is said the filibusters have congregated, and were to be used by the United States Marshal, as occasion may require, in the effort to arrest them. Never does more commendable zeal appear in this regard in any similar expedition that is planned in this city, for the infraction of which the most rigorous measures have been adopted. So far the efforts of the Federal officers have been successful, and it is reliably asserted that their proceedings are altogether satisfactory to the Government.

The latter sent to Mobile not only refer to the difficulties connected with the present expedition, but also to those which exist on the former one, in the unfortunate Crockett affair case. The order is to arrest them.

Affairs at Washington.

COL. FORNEY IN CHINA—THE ANTI-DOUGLAS PAMPHLET—COMMERCIAL LAWS OF BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

While it is authoritatively stated that "it may be that Minister WARD did set out for Peking, and is there now, after having exchanged ratifications of the treaty," yet no official advices to that effect have been received at the State Department. It may be remembered that Capt. TATTNALL, in a letter, dated the 4th of July, says that the invitation of the Governor of the Province to Mr. WARD, designated the 8th of that month for a conference with him.

The President has recognized HENRY A. PEIRCE as Consul of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands for Boston, New-Bedford, Portsmouth and Portland, to reside at Boston.

A second edition of Judge BLACK'S pamphlet has been issued, with an appendix, in reply to Senator DOUGLAS' Worcester speech, and to the criticisms of a political kind which have appeared in other quarters.

The commercial restrictions of Brazil have been further relaxed. This is a subject in which the Administration has taken an active interest. An official dispatch was received to-day, announcing that the export duty of ten per centum heretofore charged on the leading exports of Brazil, including sugar, hides, and other native products, has been reduced to eight per centum, by a recent decree of the Emperor, which is now in full force.

The Catalina European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX—DETENTION OF HER ADVICES.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool this week, arrived at this port to-day, but owing to a desperate storm of wind and rain the express with the news will not reach this place before 9 or 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Nova Scotia line is reported out of working order this evening.

State Fair at Albany.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS—PRIZES FOR CATTLE—ENTRIES,—RECEIPTS, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The weather continues fine, but with a great change from heat to cold, and overcoats are in requisition.

The Fair grounds were filled to suffocation to-day, over 10,000 persons having visited them.

The largest portion of the premiums were awarded to-day, and the show of cattle and horses in the ring exceeded all previous years.

In short-horns a large portion of the premiums were borne off by SAMUEL THORN, of Thorndale.

G. B. PAGE, of Saltcoat, took the first prize for the best short-horn bull of three years and upwards, and A. J. REGAN for the best short-horn bull of two years old.

In Devons, C. WADSWORTH, of Hemlock, and E. G. FAIRIE, of West Farms, took a majority of the premiums.

In Ayrshires, Messrs. MARVIN and MOORE, of Albany, and S. D. HASKINSON, took the principal prizes.

In Herefords BENJAMIN CARMAN, Jr., was the most successful competitor.

The show in the horse ring to-day was devoid of attraction.

During the day the American Express Company's teams visited the grounds, one team driven by one of the Company, consisting of five span of black horses, presented a fine appearance, and attracted general admiration, both for the beauty of the horses and the skill exhibited in driving them.

The entries to-day were swelled to 881. The receipts given the entire success of the Fair. They footing as follows: Receipts of last night, $7,875 15; receipts of to-day, $6,261; total up to the close of to-day's exhibition, $16,136 15; total receipts last year, $10,615; increase up to to-night over last year's total, $5,521 15. The total receipts in Buffalo in 1857, which were the largest before realized, were $15,873 70; the increase to-night over the whole receipts in Buffalo, is $1,462 45, and to this the receipts of to-morrow will have to be added. This will put the present exhibition far ahead of any other in the annals of the Society.

The meeting to-night for discussion in the Society's hall was largely attended.

From Boston.

CONDITION OF THE PORTS OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTON—MONTHLY STATEMENT—THE PUTNAM FRIGATE.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise entered during the month of September, 1859:

Imports of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

	Value.
Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,820,078
Dutiable, warehoused	557,290
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	986,035
Specie and Bullion	
Total imports	$3,310,377

Exports of Domestic Merchandise:

	Value.
Domestic Merchandise	$602,592
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	73,076
Foreign Merchandise, free	42,209
Specie and Bullion	500,000
Total Exports	$1,420,869
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	646,613

The Putnam Frigate left here at an early hour this morning for home.

JOHN R. WARREN, the well-known safe maker, died yesterday at Chelsea.

Fires.

PLANING-MILL BURNT AT ST. LOUIS—A ROPE FACTORY DESTROYED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The planing-mill of HERRENBOTHAM & Co., at Lemay Ferry, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $20,000; insured $7,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A large rope factory was burned to-day. Loss $100,000. Insured $70,000.

Railway Intelligence.

MEETING OF THOSE OPPOSED TO THE MOVEMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A town meeting to sustain the Mayor in his opposition to the reform movement was held this afternoon in Music Hall square. The gathering was quite small, and is regarded as a failure in point of num-

bers. The resolutions and speeches were moderate in tone. There was no disorder.

A cavalcade of sixteen coaches, some with eight horses attached, formerly on the Tenth and Eleventh-street lines in Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore this afternoon on their way to Washington.

Political.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

ATHENS, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 6.

JONES, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Eighth District by a majority ranging from 230 to 300. In the Seventh District HILL, Opposition, is re-elected by 230 majority. Gov. BROWN'S majority is fully 15,000. The Democrats are successful in all but the Third and Seventh Congressional Districts.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The returns of the Mississippi election show Democratic gains.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Democrats of the Sixth District to-day held a Convention at Salem, and elected Dr. GEO. E. LORD and EBEN WILLIAMS as Delegates to the Charleston Convention. Both are considered as DOUGLAS men.

NEW-YORK JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS—NOMINATIONS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Republican Judicial Convention to-day nominated Judge HARRIS for the Supreme Court of this District.

The American Convention was also held to-day. The Convention voted down a resolution to nominate, and adjourned *sine die*.

New-Hampshire State Fair.

THE TENTS BLOWN DOWN BY A HURRICANE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

All the tents were blown down, and the exhibitors' pavilion of the New-Hampshire State Fair, at Dover, was badly damaged by the gale this morning. Although some ten thousand people were present, none were injured.

Louisiana.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE STILL IN ACTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Louisiana Vigilance Committee still continue their operations.

Naval Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Government steamer *Mohawk*, from New-York, has arrived.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Price Victorious in Eleven Rounds—Biography of the Combatants—Other Exploits of the Ring.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The prize-fight between Australian KELLY and Ed. PRICE came off this afternoon at Point Abino, and was won by the latter in twelve rounds, and forty minutes.

KELLY was seconded by HARRY GRIBBEN and JIMMY MASSEY, and PRICE by HERNAN and MACKEY.

At 1:40 P. M. the men shook hands and stripped for the fight. KELLY appeared one bunch of muscle, and the more powerful of the two, while PRICE was clean-limbed, lighter and more active. PRICE held $200 in his hand, offering to bet it that KELLY could not whip him in an hour, but nobody took it.

FIRST ROUND—Considerable sparring; PRICE smiling and good natured; KELLY seeming cool and resolute. After one or two light passes they clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY, but getting a black eye in the tussel.

SECOND ROUND—The men went briskly to work; after some equinter-hitting PRICE struck KELLY on his left eye, drawing the first blood; some brisk fighting was then done; KELLY struck PRICE a blow which HERNAN claimed was foul, saying he would claim the fight if it was done again; the referee decided it was not foul; PRICE was carried to his corner by his seconds; round drawn.

THIRD ROUND—Some wide sparring, and one or two body blows exchanged; the men clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY.

FOURTH ROUND—Without much ado; KELLY struck full for PRICE'S breast, but missed his blow, PRICE dodging quickly and completely; they interchanged some hard blows, and PRICE backed to his corner; they clinched, and KELLY knocked PRICE down.

FIFTH ROUND—KELLY came up more confident; PRICE looking not quite so fresh, though smiling; both guarded and cautious; closed in briskly, and a dozen or two blows exchanged; KELLY down; two to one offered on PRICE, with no takers.

SIXTH ROUND.—Both came to the scratch after merely washing their mouths with water; KELLY led off with a stinger under PRICE'S ear, receiving one full on the eye in return; they clinched, and KELLY was thrown heavily.

SEVENTH ROUND—Both came up smiling and spirited; KELLY was sucked by PRICE into his corner, PRICE's eye bleeding profusely. PRICE bleeding from the nose; two to two offered on PRICE; heavy blows interchanged, and KELLY down.

EIGHTH ROUND—A very short round; after sparring less than a quarter of a minute, PRICE knocked KELLY down.

NINTH ROUND—PRICE improving, and backed KELLY to his corner; after some sparring they clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY.

TENTH ROUND—PRICE again backed KELLY to his corner; they clinched, PRICE giving KELLY some severe body blows. KELLY fell. This round lasted one minute.

ELEVENTH ROUND—PRICE still backing KELLY to his corner; a few passes exchanged, PRICE knocked KELLY down. This round lasted half a minute.

TWELFTH ROUND—PRICE very confident; KELLY more so than before; after some light sparring, some hard fighting was done, PRICE getting KELLY "in chancery," and punishing him severely; KELLY down.

Upon time being called for the thirteenth round, KELLY'S second came to the centre of the ring and threw up his cap as a signal of defeat.

The fight lasted forty minutes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fight lasted 27½ instead of 40 minutes. What is described as the second and third rounds was but one, making eleven rounds. At the end of the fourth round, PRICE dropped to evade KELLY'S blow, and was not knocked down. The whole Police force of Buffalo was stationed at the ferry landing to arrest the principals on their return, but we hear of no arrests being made. The fight was witnessed by about seven hundred persons. KELLY'S physicians report his injuries to be of a dangerous character.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE CONTESTANTS.

EDMUND ENOCH PRICE was born in London, England, in the year 1832, and is consequently 27 years old, though he looks much older. Height 5 feet 9½ inches, stands erect, and has a firm, rather determined expression of countenance.

His ordinary weight is about 200 pounds, though at present (October, 1859) it is about 154 pounds, and if necessary it can be reduced to 148.

Mr. PRICE came to this country in 1854, and when occasion requires, acts as interpreter for the Marine Court at Boston—particularly in the case of French sailors. Having resided five years in France before coming here, he acquired and speaks the French language fluently. He has always been healthy and robust, and has led a uniformly temperate life. Medicine he knows nothing of, never having had to use it. He has fought several battles, but in none were the stakes of the magnitude of those risked in the encounter with KELLY.

JOHNNY MOCAS was his first antagonist; the battle with him took place in Yorkshire, and lasted one hour and forty minutes, at which time victory was decided in his favor. His second antagonist was BILL ADAMS, who was defeated in twenty-five minutes July, 1853. Third, he encountered TOM TURPIN, in Sheffield, and whipped him in three rounds. The fourth contest was HARRY ROBERTS, at Sheffield, whom he defeated in a battle of only twelve rounds. His next engagement was with LUKE FORRESTER, in Leeds, May 1, 1854. Sixteen rounds were fought in twenty-eight minutes, PRICE winning the stake, £5. He was next engaged in a "turn up" with a Warrington rough, and defeated him in six rounds. Also a shoemaker, at Stone, in Staffordshire, for £7 a side; and at Wolverhampton he won £3 of the "Stourbridge Chicken" in twenty-eight minutes. His last battle was with JEM CARTER, of New-York, for a purse of $500 a side. This lasted three hours and twenty-two minutes, 149 rounds being fought, when darkness coming on, the fight was declared drawn.

In June last he received a forfeit from GEORGE KING, who failed to "come up to the scratch." From this forfeit resulted a challenge from KELLY, which was accepted by PRICE'S backer, he not knowing of the match until three days after it was made. This match was for $2,000—or $1,000 a-side stake, and for the championship of the middle weights of America. It is called a catch-weight match—that is, neither are obliged to reduce themselves to or below a certain weight. PRICE and KELLY never met until the day of the battle, and consequently knew nothing of each other's peculiarities, mode of attack, or vulnerable points. PRICE trained at Spy Pond, a healthy and desirable spot, seven or eight miles from Boston. In his training there has been the same general regard paid to diet and habits that is usually thought requisite for the full development of muscular power. The only peculiarity was in the introduction of the Indian club exercise. We had an opportunity of seeing Mr. PRICE use these instruments while completing his training, at BYAS SCOTT'S, near Buffalo, and were favorably struck with their utility; and, judging from the development of the muscles of the shoulders shown in the present case, they must become a favorite instrument for training.

JAMES, familiarly known as "Australian KELLY," was born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1831. He stands 5 ft. 8½ inches, and weighs 160½ lbs. in condition (Oct. 5). He has fought 10 battles in England, 3 in Australia—the present is the first in this country—making a total of 14. His trainer is John LAWRENCE, who handled MORRISSEY. He went into training June 16, at Coney Island, near New-York, where he could enjoy sea-bathing and good air. He remained there but two weeks, and removed to Lansingburgh, locating at the "Abbey," here he completed his severe drill. He left for the battle-ground October 3, and passed through Buffalo to a location five miles from the ground selected, where we met him the day before the mill, looking well and anxious to go in.

THE ALL-ENGLAND CRICKET MATCH.

The Eleven Divided among Themselves—Superb Playing—Analysis of the Previous Match.

Among cricketers and the public at large the match arranged between the English players excited a great interest. The two great wicket keepers of England were authorized to select the players, and from the celebrity of these gentlemen, and their thorough judgment in the game, the contest was considered fairly a match upon equal terms. It is evident that our countrymen require teaching in cricket, and for this reason the English were divided—six on each side. LOCKYER won the toss, and it will be seen by the list below whom he selected. This renowned wicket keeper, who has astonished the Americans—as he also does the English—with his wonderful performance at the wicket, won the toss for the choice of innings, and the ground being in cricketing order, he decided to take advantage of the toss. The match was played for the benefit of the English, and we are happy to be enabled to announce that they were well patronized. There were, at least, upwards of 2,000 spectators present. A large amount of money depended upon the result—one particular bet of $500 between LOCKYER'S backer and STEPHENSON'S. The ground was in splendid condition, and the generous manner in which the St. George's Club have come forward to further the interests of the English party is deserving of the highest praise, and, from what we can learn, it is well appreciated by them. The match, it was thought, would show our countrymen what cricket really was, and from the subjoined account, we believe the lesson was administered.

LOCKYER sent in WISDEN and GRUNDY to the bowling of JACKSON and HAYWARD. HAYWARD, in England, has no reputation as a bowler, but is acknowledged a first-rate bat. He bowls, however, exceedingly well, having good command of the ball. The two first made a stand for 40 runs, when WISDEN had to succumb to HAYWARD. To particularise the contest in full, would probably not be understood, but doubtless the terms a "cut," a "drive" and a "leg hit," will presently be appreciated by our countrymen. JULIUS CÆSAR played a skillful game, being quite in his old form. His hits were magnificent—so much so that it was stated by the knowing that he has not played such an innings for the last two years. To those present it was a treat—the hitting being so effective. The masterly manner in which he "timed" the ball was the admiration of all good judges. We were much pleased to witness the "plucky" play of Mr. WILBY, a gentleman selected by LOCKYER to help carry him through, for victory. Evidently the members of the St. George's Club want confidence. This, in Cricket, (like the stage,) goes a great way and were the Twenty-two again to meet the Eleven, they would, we feel assured, make a far better stand. Up to the time the stumps were drawn last night the score stood as below. The match (through the kindness of the St. George's Club) will be continued, and will be finished, as a great deal of money depends upon the result, leaving alone the honor of victory. The wicket-keeping of STEPHENSON was almost equal to that of LOCKYER, and by the applause he received, it seemed to be well appreciated. CÆSAR, in a splendid innings of 52, made one very fine cut for four from STEPHENSON. He also made twelve threes, (principally drives.) The masterly manner in which he "tackled" JACKSON'S fast bowling was a new experience to our New-York Cricketers, and we have no doubt they will gain by it. Of the game, we may have more to say, as it is one of the most interesting ever played in this country.

We hear that a code of rules is preparing so as to settle all disputes in matches played between club and club, and that Mr. S. LILLYWHITE is charged with their formation. With the assistance of Mr. WALLER, of the St. George's, and Mr. SHARP, of the New-York, we feel assured this matter can be satisfactorily arranged. We have now only to subjoin the full score up to last evening:

LOCKYER'S SIDE.		First Innings.
Wisden	b Hayward	12
Grundy	b Jackson	31
Caffyn	b Hayward	25
Parr	c Carpenter b Jackson	6
Lockyer	b Jackson	1
Cæsar	b Stephenson	52
R. Waller	b Jackson	1
Wilby	c & b Stephenson	0
H. Wright	c Gibbes b Hayward	16
Hudson	b Hayward	0
Henry	not out	0
Byes, 13; leg-byes, 4; wides, 1		18
Total		163

STEPHENSON'S SIDE.		First Innings.
Sharp	ran out	3
Jackson	c Lockyer b Wisden	22
Carpenter	not out	8
Hayward	c Wilby b Wisden	3
Diver	b Grundy	0
Gibbes	not out	0
Leg-byes, 1		1
Total		36

The Umpires were Messrs. VIRTUE and CROSSLEY, and the undertaking of the scoring department was executed by Mr. BAKER and the Secretary of the New-York Cricket Club.

The Late International Match—Analysis of the Bowling.

Touching the merits of the bowling of both sides, in the international match, we refer our readers to the figures below. CROSSLEY was no-balled, and therefore could only bowl one over. We are extremely sorry that such should have occurred, but the laws must be complied with. The English still think, however, that he may get perfectly fair. The figures are as under:

ENGLAND.			First Innings.			
	No balls.	Wides.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets over.	Wkts. etc.
Parr	—	—	110	26	13	9
Jackson	—	—	112	19	19	10
Crossley	1	1	6	1	—	—
Hallis	—	4	173	45	26	0
S. Wright	—	—	36	13	7	—
Marsh	1	3	22	6	4	—
Conery	—	—	72	23	5	—
Gibbes	—	22	94	29	9	2
THIRTY-TWO.			First Innings.			
Wisden	—	—	136	26	22	4
Caffyn	—	—	136	24	25	10

News from Mexico.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—THE LATEST CONSERVATIVE LOAN—SEVERE PENALTIES DIRECTED AGAINST AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, advices from Tampico to Sept. 26 have been received. The news principally concerns the war in the interior.

From the Liberal camp the letters make light of the recent engagement between WOLF and DOBLADO. The latter was still near the village of VIBIDA, whence he sends word to the Commander-in-chief that his division was nearly organized. The brigade of ZARAGOSA, supported by six pieces and a numerous park of artillery, had also incorporated itself with the division of the centre. Numerous desertions from the enemy are also reported—at one time a body of 600 infantry, at another a numerous body of cavalry. But nothing yet seems to have been done. We hear of no concentration of troops for a combined attack, nor does it appear that any definite plans have yet been decided on. The army is scattered over a country of a hundred miles in extent, and each division seems to be acting by and for itself alone.

Our latest advices from the capital are these: The Bishop had agreed to guarantee a loan of $5,000,000 on the security of Church property, for the purpose of opening the campaign. There was a difficulty, however, in the negotiations, owing to the opposition of the Archbishop, and the Bishop Munoz, the latter of whom argued against it with such vehemence that the Conservatives began to imagine he was a Liberal in disguise. Their opposition is not to this particular demand, but to the granting of any more of the property of the Church in war.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from a private source that the Miramon Government of Mexico, taking alarm at the numerous widely-circulated reports that the Constitutional Government, or individuals adhering thereto, had invited American citizens into the country, for the purpose of taking part in the present campaign, had carried the celebrated Santa Anna decree of 1842. This decree withholds quarter from all foreigners who are found participating in civil dissensions, and condemns them to be shot down without trial.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Second Day's Deliberations—Management of Missions—Interesting Discussions—Adjournment.

The Bible Union resumed and concluded its annual meeting yesterday, in the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The proceedings were introduced by the ordinary devotions, in which several of the delegates took part.

Rev. Mr. CARMAN, of Ohio, justified pulpit expositions of the Scriptures by examples drawn from the Bible, and urged the importance of furnishing the Word of God to all races and nations in their vernacular tongues.

Professor WHITING impressed on the audience the fact that God, in communicating with men, had addressed them each in his own language; thence the speaker deduced the conclusion that the Bible, being God's Word, should be furnished to the common people in the language with which they are familiar.

The Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of Williamsburgh, submitted the report of the Committee on the Revision of English Scriptures, in which it was set forth that the revision was imperatively demanded, and that the labor was commensurately great, and had been prosecuted, thus far, with the requisite ability and zeal. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. HALL from the Committee on the Letters of the Rev. Messrs. DEANTON and ROSS, of Rangoon, Burmah, recommended the appropriation of $1,250 for providing the Karens, a native tribe, with the Scriptures in their particular dialect.

Mr. WYCKOFF sustained the report, which was adopted unanimously.

The report and the appended resolution, asserting it to be the solemn duty of every man who loved the Union, and has money to spare, to provide for it in his will, was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, Chairman of the Committee on Distribution of the Scriptures, reported the progress of that branch of the Union's efforts, and set forth its importance as one of the most effective means of disseminating a knowledge of the Society's objects.

Prof. LOSS, Chairman of the Committee on the German Scriptures, dwelt on the extent and availability of Germany as a field for missionary labor. The report was then presented, enforcing these views; and having elicited remarks from Mr. WYCKOFF, Prof. MORRIS, and others, was adopted *nem. con.*

The report of the Rev. Mr. CARNAHAN, who was one of the Committee appointed to consider the letter of Dr. MASON, recommended an appropriation of $1,200, in order to provide Dr. MASON with 2,000 copies of the New Testament for gratuitous distribution among the Karens. It was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. CLEMMONS presented the report from the Committee on Publications, which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. GARDNER submitted the report of the Committee on St. John's Gospel. The Committee expressed a preference for the revised translation over that of King JAMES' version, citing with approval instances in which, in the new version, the word "immerse" is employed instead of the word "baptize."

The Rev. Mr. OSGOOD represented himself as neither an enemy nor a friend of the Bible Union. His object in rising was to state what were his experiences of the religious condition of Germany. There, as in England, they had an established Church, and a great deal had yet to be done to secure a system of toleration. In Prussia, he said, the Churches were called Union Churches, and, as their union had been effected through the instrumentality of the Government, religion was a mere formality. But God had a remnant in Germany, and if the Faith were to be promoted, it must be through the American missionaries, supported by American churches.

Dr. HACKETT, one of the revisers, was introduced by the President, and addressed the assemblage at some length. He sketched the nature and aim of the revision movement, and vindicated it from the charge of sectarianism; insisted on the propriety of undertaking the work now, and argued that modern scholarship was more adequate to the task of translation than was that of the Fathers.

The Rev. Mr. SABIN presented the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, and referred incidentally to Mrs. CROWE, the wife of a devoted missionary in Central America, lately deceased, recommending that the Board lend her its aid in continuing the labors which her husband had so auspiciously begun.

The President spoke with much feeling of the loss which the Church had sustained in the death of Mr. CROWE, whose character and services he warmly eulogized, and stated that his widow was present. No sooner was this announcement made than, on motion, a collection was taken for her benefit—the first collection, it is said, ever made at a meeting of the Bible Union.

This was followed by devotional exercises, with which the morning session concluded.

The first hour of the afternoon meeting was similarly occupied. At three business was resumed—the first in order being the disposal of the report on the Spanish Scriptures.

Dr. ACHILLI, to whom the Italian version has been confided, delivered an address, in which he made the Bible Union the subject of a high laudation, and dealt in terms of strong reproof with the Church of Rome. The report was adopted.

Dr. EATON presented the report of the Committee on Matthew, from which it appeared that the first five chapters of the revised translation had been carefully examined by them, and met their warmest approval.

Dr. CHASE presented the report of the Committee on Luke. It represented the style of the translation as easy, simple and perspicuous, and much superior to the common version in point of accuracy, though to the opinion was expressed that the substitution of certain words, such as "try" for "tempt," could hardly be regarded as an improvement. On the whole, the new version was approved. Report adopted.

The Secretary submitted the report on obituaries.

The report of the Committee on Scriptures for the Heathen was read by the Rev. Mr. RAMSBOTTOM, and adopted.

The President announced that all the reports of the Committees had now been presented, and declared the meeting open for a free conference.

The speakers were limited to three minutes each, and in the interval that occurred up to the evening adjournment, remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. EDBALL, WHITE, GREGORY, MARSHALL, HACKINGS, CLAYTON, BROADUS, and others.

After the adoption of a resolution, at the instance of Dr. PARMLY, complimentary to the ladies for their hospitality, and to the Press for its attention, the afternoon session was closed with prayer and praise.

At 6 o'clock the Union convened in free conference, during which addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. CRAIGIE of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Mr. BABCOCK of Indiana.

The formal business being already over, this evening session brought the Convention to a close, and about 9 o'clock it adjourned finally.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THIRD DAY—THE SLAVERY QUESTION REACHED—PLACE OF MEETING AND PREACHER FOR NEXT YEAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The devotional exercises this morning were conducted by the Rev. President FISKE, of Hamilton College. The Divine blessing was invoked on the business of the Board by the venerable Dr. NOTT, of Union. The minutes of the preceding day were read. The thanks of the Board were tendered to Dr. PATTESON for his sermon, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication. A letter was read from Prof. G. GOODRICH, of New-Haven, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. Letters were also read from President PRESCOTT, of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, wishing a release from corporate membership in the Board.

The Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND said he had a memorial he would like to present to this body on the subject of Slavery among the Indians, and the Slave-trade. The memorial was read. He proposed that it be adopted by the Board and sent to Congress. He followed the reading of it by many, as he claimed, well-authenticated facts.

Dr. ANDERSON stated that the Slave-trade was a subject that was very materially affecting the missions. It has almost led to the entire abandonment of the African field, so many and great are the obstacles it presents. He, although reported to be very conservative, was decidedly in favor of taking hold of the subject. He was opposed to memorializing Congress on any topic, but the Board might decide what it thought best. It seemed to him best to refer it to a Committee to be reported on next year.

Dr. CONRAD thought all present were law-abiding citizens, and the law declares the slave-trade to be piracy. It is, however, a question how much good will be done in the way that is proposed.

Rev. Mr. HALL thought there was not time for discussion of the subject at the present session.

Dr. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, presented a report on the Treasurer's accounts. He approved of a distinct account with each mission, and object connected with the Board.

The Rev. Dr. CARNS, from the Committee on the Debt, reported that it could not have been foreseen. The contributions of Christians have not corresponded with their increased prosperity. He would suggest that a paper be printed setting forth the condition of the treasury, and distributed to all pastors, and that a jubilee donation be raised, to aid in removing the incumbrance and continuing the Board in its advance position, which the missionary fields always demand. The ministers are a liberal class, and they must enforce the same on their congregations.

Dr. PARKER commented upon the want in a responsible position—the captains of the Lord's host. England looks with interest on the work of this Board, and regards it as a very great instrumentality in the conversion of the world.

Dr. TYNG believed ministers had much to do in regard to the debt. Dr. STORRS, said Dr. CARNS had authorized him to state to the Board that in their weakness they were willing to forego their contingent interest in view of the present debt.

Mr. TAPPAN threw out the hint that if the $100,000 drama connected with the Board would abandon the use of tobacco the savings from that would more than remove the debt.

The Rev. Mr. BROUGHAM, a former missionary to the Sandwich Islands, gave an account of the struggles of the Christians there on the subject of tobacco, and how all the natives, when told to leave off its use immediately abandoned it.

Boston was selected as the next place of meeting. Prof. PARK was chosen to preach the annual sermon, and President FISKE his alternate. Dr. HOPKINS was also appointed to preach a discourse on the next fifty years of the Board's operations. The Board then took a recess till afternoon.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

THE PLACE FOR THE NEXT MEETING—THE BISHOPS IN SECRET SESSION.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Clerical and Lay Delegates were chiefly engaged to-day in referring amendments to canons to the appropriate Committee. Dr. BURNET, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was formally introduced to the Convention. A motion to hold the next Triennial Convention at Chicago occasioned a long debate. A motion to substitute New-York was lost. No final action has yet been taken. The Committee on New Dioceses reported, recommending the admission of the Diocese in Minnesota. The Lower House then adjourned until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops sits with closed doors, so that no report can be made of to-day's proceedings.

Broad Church Movement.

A COALITION OF SECTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 4.

Some time since a number of our prominent clergymen, of different denominations, signed a paper, which was published in all the religious and some of the daily journals, the bearing of which was that they were deeply concerned at the divisions among Christians. They proposed that there should be a concert of prayer for Catholic Unity on the first Monday in October.

The Rev. J. W. CRAGHEAD offered the Epiphany Church, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, for a meeting of ministers, at 9 o'clock. We saw clergymen of all denominations, and we have been told that 150 were present. Mr. CRAGHEAD presided, ministers of the churches crowding about him in and around the chancel. The Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) opened the meeting with prayer; Mr. CRAGHEAD read from the Scriptures. He then read a letter from Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, cordially approving the object of the meeting. Dr. NOTT, for half a century President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) then rose, with some assistance from Dr. JENKINS and Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit—an exceedingly venerable figure, with snow-white hair and head, leaning on his staff for he was the weight of four score years—he addressed to the assemblage a few words breathing the spirit of Christian union. The Chairman then called upon the venerable Dr. HUMPHREY, of the Congregational Church, late President of Amherst College, Mass., who responded in a similar strain.

The most interesting incident of the meeting occurred at this point, an incident so far as we know unparalleled in the history of Protestantism. Dr. NEVIN, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) rose and stated that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the church, and it might be of all the churches represented, and proposed that Mr. CRAGHEAD should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage sprang to his feet. The Chairman began: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth." Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Old and New School, Seceders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty!" Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the "Apostles' Creed," so called, is the only uninspired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seemed like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought startlingly, and, judging from the appearance of the congregation, affectingly, to every individual the idea, so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential these Christians, cut up into what are called *sects*, are in fact one.

FROM CANADA.

The Provincial Agricultural Association—Its Annual Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

I had intended to write you a long letter from this place, descriptive of the Annual Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of this Province, but I fear there is little to say. The ceremonies which were to have taken place, were not performed with the anticipated *eclat*, because of the death of the son of Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor-General. The Governor, being at Quebec, at his son's funeral, could not be at Kingston too, and the members of the Government, who were to have assisted at the exhibition, were members of the funeral cortege, which mournfully wended its way to Mount Hermon Cemetery, a lovely spot near the walls of the "ancient capital," where, of all other places, the sorrowful father wished his only son to lie. A damp was therefore shed on all. Indeed, Sir ALLAN N. MACNAB was the only distinguished Canadian at the show. He it was who therefore opened the exhibition, and presided at the tame and tasteless banquet.

The display of specimens of our manufacturing and agricultural industry was large. But I cannot say much as to their general excellence. Our Provincial Fair has not been well managed of late years; we have been too exclusive; we have not offered inducements for our neighbors, the people of the United States, to come and show us the improvements they are making. Not that we cannot boast of as much or more progress ourselves in many ways; but it would be well that we should see what they are doing, and show them what we are doing ourselves. The consequence is, that not half-a-dozen American machines were on the ground this week. There should have been fifty. We saw nothing of the new American steam-ploughs. Some of them ought to have been exhibited here. And in this strain I might proceed. But I turn with pleasure to another aspect ment, for the sake of observing that we have our best cattle to show them are seen at the Fairs in the States. Only a fortnight since one of our Canadian graziers took half-a-dozen first-class prizes at the United States Exhibition at Chicago. You would find it a hard thing to do the same with us, at least in certain breeds, but your climate, it must be confessed, enables you to beat us in others. As short, for example, we can hardly keep the merino, which is very profitable in Pennsylvania, and even Southern New-York and Ohio.

The next annual fair is to be held in Hamilton, C. W. Great efforts will be made to have it in part of with *eclat*, and I would suggest that special endeavors be made to secure a fair representation there of your agricultural, horticultural and industries. No doubt those lines will meet the eye of some of the managers. Let them profit by them.

There were rapids held here, on Lake Ontario, open to all the lake-side towns. The American boats, *Coral* and *Eagle*, took the first and second prizes. They are both from the neighborhood of French Creek. They are light centre-board yachts. The wind was blowing very gently on the days would have been beaten, for the boats we have here are made to stand rough weather. However, the glory certainly is with the American builders, and I would be the last to envy them.

We have a Penitentiary here, which has been an object of great attention during the week. Crowds of people have been to see it. We have paid great attention here to prison legislation, and our system is although open to many objections, is the most good. The prisoners of the Penitentiary do a good deal of work, many of them engaged in building a railway to connect Hamilton with Lake Ontario, which will be an immense to the locality, and by yielding our prisoners of a large class of their associates, who will be trained by special physicians and placed under special discipline, will be of very great service.

SANITARY MATTERS.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Position of the Embryo—Is Yellow Fever Contag

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; can give the best of city references. Call at No. 120 West 38th-st., basement.

The New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. WALKER, the celebrated filibuster, has once more started for Nicaragua, with one hundred of his followers, for the purpose of resuming his old trade. It would be somewhat ludicrous if we were to set about discussing the propriety of Gen. WALKER's prospects in his day, or Gen. WALKER's prospects in his present undertaking. We are as sure as we can be of any thing that he will be allowed to land again, it will require nearly as much diplomacy to get him on shore as it will to get him off. He may be called the first of our sons. His adventurous career has been the result of unbounded pluck, and unbounded good luck. Left to himself, he will probably be captured by the Nicaraguans, or wrecked on the coast, or starved to death. But he will not be left to himself. He will be followed by a host of sympathizers, who will be ready to help him out of any difficulty in which he may find himself. Whether his fate would be better or worse than that of the native filibusters, are questions which we are happy to say, we are not called upon to discuss. Whatever "the gray-eyed man o' fate" may in the end have in store for him, he will be allowed to land. We are happy to say, we are not called upon to discuss. Whatever "the gray-eyed man o' fate" may in the end have in store for him, he will be allowed to land. We are happy to say, we are not called upon to discuss. Whatever "the gray-eyed man o' fate" may in the end have in store for him, he will be allowed to land.

The Democracy of Ohio have nominated Gen. WILLIAM MEDILL for Governor, and Gen. JOHN G. BREDEN for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans have nominated Gen. DENNISON and Gen. JOHN BRUSH. The Democratic platform is a very able document. It is devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, and to the support of the Administration. It declares that the Democracy of Ohio are in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and of the Homestead bill, and of the Tariff of 1857, and of the Kansas policy of the Administration, and of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and of the Democratic party as it is. It is a very able document, and we have no doubt will be very generally endorsed by the Democracy of Ohio. The Republicans have not yet published their platform, but we suppose it will be in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and of the Homestead bill, and of the Tariff of 1857, and of the Kansas policy of the Administration, and of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and of the Democratic party as it is. We suppose it will be a very able document, and we have no doubt will be generally endorsed by the Republicans of Ohio. The Democrats are pretty sure of success. They have a majority of 15,000 in the State, and they have every reason to believe that they will increase it. The Republicans are sanguine of success, but they have not a majority of 15,000 in the State, and they have every reason to believe that they will not increase it

THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Regular Meeting.

Communications on Railroads and Ferries.

The Board adjourned at 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Meeting of the Committee on Arbitration.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, to hear parties interested in a petition for the proposed road from Mott-street to Cedar-street, and from Cedar-street to Cortlandt-street, and thence across the North River to Weehawken. Commissioner Van Buren, of the Department of Docks, and a number of property-owners on the line of the proposed road were present. Mr. Van Buren explained the plan of the proposed road, which is to run from the Cortlandt-street ferry-slip to Mott-street, and thence across the North River to Weehawken. The road will be built on piers, and will be 100 feet wide. It will be used for the transportation of passengers and freight, and will be operated by steam. The petitioners propose to build the road at their own expense. The city will be required to remove the dirt which will be brought to them from the City Hall Park and other excavations. The petitioners propose to build the road in such a manner as not to obstruct the navigation of the North River, and to construct docks and slips for the accommodation of vessels. The petitioners propose to run the road at a speed of not more than six miles per hour, and to run cars every five minutes. The petitioners propose to charge a fare of five cents for each passenger, and to carry freight at reasonable rates. The petitioners propose to begin the work within two months after the permission is granted, and to complete the road within two years. The petitioners propose to build docks and slips for the accommodation of vessels, and to run the road on Sundays. The petitioners propose to build the road in such a manner as not to obstruct the navigation of the North River, and to remove the dirt which may be deposited in the river by the action of the tides. Commissioner Van Buren opposed the granting of the petition, on the ground that the proposed road would obstruct the navigation of the North River, and would be a nuisance. Commissioner Van Buren also stated that the Department of Docks would not grant the petitioners the right to build docks and slips for the accommodation of vessels. Commissioner Van Buren also stated that the Department of Docks would not grant the petitioners the right to run the road on Sundays. Commissioner Van Buren also stated that the Department of Docks would not grant the petitioners the right to run the road at a speed of more than four miles per hour

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECTORS, 1868.

Jacob Sharp,	Wm. H. Webb,
Wm. M. Tweed,	Jas. Fisher,
John Jacob Astor,	Peter Cooper,
Wm. B. Astor,	Jno. T. Agnew,
Moses Taylor,	Jno. Steinway,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Jno. Jacob Astor, Jr.
Jno. C. Green,	Wm. H. Macy,
Jno. A. Stevens,	Jno. Taylor Johnston,
Jno. Caldwell,	Jno. Stevens,
Jno. Haggerty,	Jno. Thompson,
Jno. Hone,	Jno. Wm. Wright,
Jno. Hone, Jr.	Jno. Wm. Wright, Jr.
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Jno. Hone, 100th,	Jno. Wm. Wright, 100th,

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST., Dec. 4, 1868.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. GILBERTSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand.
Peace will remain open.
A. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

INTERESTING TO PEDESTRIANS—EXCELLENT Investment.—Chances of chances to secure Lots on Broadway, Fifth-ave., and Madison-ave., at the Corner of Forty-second-st. This location is unsurpassed for business purposes. Apply to owner, No. 1 Nassau-st., Room 3.

IMPORTANT TO PEDESTRIANS.—EXCELLENT Investment.—Chances of chances to secure Lots on Broadway, Fifth-ave., and Madison-ave., at the Corner of Forty-second-st. This location is unsurpassed for business purposes. Apply to owner, No. 1 Nassau-st., Room 3.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-manently located for the treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, and Deformities. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-manently located for the treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, and Deformities. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A CARD MONTGOMERY WARD HAS REMOVED his Medicine and Book Depot to No. 104 Fulton-st., one door from Wall-st.

THE ERICSSON CARPET FROM THE MONTS ha Factory, Yonkers, is now ready for delivery. Orders left at the Factory, Yonkers, or at 1 Nassau-st., Room 3, will receive prompt attention.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-manently located for the treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, and Deformities. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A CARD.—DR. WARD'S MEDICINES FOR THE Throat and Lungs, Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, and Deformities, are prepared and sold at No. 483 Broadway. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—COMMITTEE OF Investment.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 P. M. Interest commences on deposits on the 1st and 15th of each month.
E. H. KELLY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR (4) Directors of the Ocean Insurance Company of Brooklyn will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
N. WYCK, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Trustees have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. G. GILBERTSON, Secretary.

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By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. G. GILBERTSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST., Dec. 4, 1868.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. GILBERTSON, Secretary.

DR. R. H. ADDICOTT, 1,000 FIFTH-AV., corner of Sixty-second-st., (No. 139 Central-st.) hours, 10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The medical profession is invited to call and examine my method of treating Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Inhalation. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Narrative of Adam Sherwood.

I have written a full account of previous voyages of the Atlantic, which I have called my "Log," and which I have published in book form. But I have been requested to write a narrative of the last voyage, that when above there shall be no question as to the truth of the statements made by those who were saved from the wreck. I do so, therefore, in the hope that I may be able to correct some misstatements which have been made, and to remove the impression which seems to prevail that the passengers and crew were not treated with all the consideration which the circumstances of the case demanded.

I sailed from Liverpool on the 3d of September, in command of the Atlantic, bound for New-York. We had a full cargo and 1,200 passengers. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the voyage until the 10th, when we encountered a succession of heavy gales, which lasted with little intermission for nearly a week. During this time we were driven considerably out of our course, and were compelled to lay to under bare poles. On the 17th, the gales having subsided, we again put the ship under full sail, and were congratulating ourselves upon the prospect of a speedy termination of our voyage, when, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the man at the mast-head reported a large steamer on our starboard quarter, apparently in distress. We immediately changed our course, and bore down upon her, firing signal guns as we approached, to assure her that assistance was at hand. As we drew near, we found that she was a large propeller, apparently about 2,000 tons burden, and that she was on fire in the forward part of the vessel. Her decks were crowded with passengers, who, on seeing us, raised a wild cry of joy, which was distinctly audible above the roaring of the flames. Her commander, Capt. Hall, was standing on the paddle-box, and as we came within hailing distance he shouted to us that his vessel was the Ocean Queen, from Liverpool to Quebec, with 1,500 passengers on board, and that she had been on fire for nearly 24 hours. He added that he had been driven out of his course by the gales, and that his supply of provisions was nearly exhausted. He begged us to take off his passengers as soon as possible, as he feared that his vessel could not hold out much longer.

Our own vessel was at this time rolling heavily in the trough of the sea, and it was with great difficulty that we could keep her head to the wind sufficiently long to allow the boats to be lowered. Finally, however, the first cutter was got over the side, and, with a crew of six men, pushed off for the burning ship. As the boat approached the latter, the crowd on board of her became perfectly frantic with excitement, and it was only by the free use of the cutlass that the officer in charge succeeded in preventing the boat from being swamped. Order was at length restored, and the boat returned to the Atlantic with 30 passengers, principally women and children. Three more boats were then lowered, and in the course of the afternoon 150 persons were transferred to our vessel. Night coming on, we were obliged to desist from our efforts to save the remainder of the passengers, as the sea was running too high to allow the boats to live in the water. We therefore determined to lay to until morning, and to then renew our efforts. The fire had by this time made fearful progress, and the flames were bursting out from the hatchways and cabin windows in every direction. The scene was one of terrible grandeur, and I shall never forget the impression which it made upon me. The night was very dark, and the sky was overcast with heavy clouds, which seemed to reflect the lurid glare of the burning ship in such a manner as to render objects on deck distinctly visible for a long distance around us. The wind had increased to a perfect gale, and the sea was running mountains high. Our own vessel was rolling heavily, and it required the utmost exertion on the part of the officers and crew to prevent her from broaching to. The night was one which I shall never forget, and I trust that I may never be called upon to pass another like it.

Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 18th, the look-out reported a sail in the direction of the burning ship, and we soon made her out to be a large propeller, apparently about the size of the Ocean Queen. She proved to be the Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool to Boston, with 1,200 passengers on board. Her commander, Capt. Lang, had seen the fire on the previous night, and had changed his course in order to render assistance. He had on board his own vessel about 400 persons, which he had taken off a small propeller, the Red Rover, from Bristol to Cork, which had been burned to the water's edge on the 15th inst. The Red Rover had been commanded by Capt. Wilson, and had on board 150 passengers and a crew of 50 men. Capt. Wilson had transferred his passengers to the Ocean Monarch, and had then returned to the Red Rover, with the intention of saving as much of the cargo as possible. He had succeeded in getting on board about 200 bales of cotton, when the fire compelled him to abandon the vessel altogether. He then steered for the Ocean Monarch, which he reached in safety.

Capt. Lang, on coming alongside of the Ocean Queen, ordered his passengers to be transferred to the Red Rover, which was accordingly done. He then sent his boats to our assistance, and by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th we had succeeded in taking off all the passengers and crew of the Ocean Queen, with the exception of 30 persons who refused to leave the ship. The fire had now made such progress that Capt. Hall deemed it unsafe to remain by the wreck any longer, and accordingly ordered his men to return to the Ocean Monarch. Before leaving, however, he set fire to the cotton on board the Red Rover, in order that she might not become a source of danger to other vessels. She burned fiercely for several hours, and finally sank about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Ocean Monarch now proceeded on her voyage, and had a pleasant run of about 10 days, when we encountered the heavy gales which have been the theme of universal comment throughout the country. During the height of the storm, on the night of the 29th, the vessel sprung a leak, which gained upon the pumps so rapidly that it was found impossible to keep her free. Every effort was made to stop the leak, but without success, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th it was found that the vessel was sinking. Capt. Lang then ordered the boats to be got ready, and the passengers to be aroused. The scene which ensued baffles description. Men, women and children rushed wildly about the deck, shrieking and praying in the most frantic manner. Many of the men were perfectly ungovernable, and it was only by the free use of the cutlass that the officers succeeded in getting the boats off. Capt. Lang, Mr. Hancock, the first officer, and myself remained on board until the last, in the hope that we might succeed in saving some of the unfortunate people who were still left on the wreck. In this we were disappointed, however, as the vessel went down before we could get off more than a few hundred yards from her. Of the 1,200 persons who were on board of her at the time of the disaster, only 170 were saved. Of the 30 who refused to leave the Ocean Queen, 20 were men, 5 were women, and 5 were children. Capt. Hall, the first officer, the second engineer, and the boatswain were among the number.

The Ocean Monarch arrived at this port on the morning of the 4th inst., and was immediately surrounded by a perfect flotilla of boats filled with the friends of the passengers, who had been given up as lost. The scenes which took place on the arrival of the vessel at her dock were of the most heart-rending character, and I will not attempt to describe them. Suffice it to say that the passengers were landed as rapidly as possible, and that they were then driven to the various hotels, where they were received with the most unbounded hospitality.

I have thus given a brief account of the voyage of the Atlantic, and of the circumstances connected with her loss. I have endeavored to be as accurate as possible in my statements, and I trust that I have succeeded in doing so. I have only to add that the officers and crew of the Ocean Monarch did all that it was possible for men to do to save the lives of the passengers, and that they were entirely successful in their efforts, with the exception of the 30 persons who refused to leave the Ocean Queen. Capt. Lang, Mr. Hancock, the first officer, and the boatswain of the Ocean Queen, all remained on board of her until the last moment, and were only induced to leave her when they found that it was impossible to do anything more to save the lives of those who refused to leave the ship. Capt. Lang, Mr. Hancock, and the first officer of the Ocean Queen, were all saved, but the boatswain and second engineer were lost.

THE LAST SPECTACULAR SHOW AT ASHLAND.

Destruction of the Horses.—The Trial of Gen. Benson.—James Conover, Jesse Hoyard and Wm. Keese, accused of having been engaged in the violent outrages which occurred in Dutchess County, on the 4th of August, were concluded in Baltimore on Wednesday. The trial of Hoyard, Keese, Benson and Conover, before Judge Henry Eccles, in the Criminal Court, began on the 1st inst., and has occupied nearly the entire time since. The testimony was conclusive, and the jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty against all save Keese. The Judge, it is thought, will sentence the convicts to the Penitentiary for a term of years.

The Baltimore Sun says that Gen. Benson, who was tried on the charge of inciting the mob to destroy the horses, was acquitted on the ground that the jury were not satisfied that the horses were killed by the mob. The Sun says that the jury were prompt in rendering a verdict of acquittal, and that the General was immediately surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him upon the result. The Sun says that the General has been a resident of Baltimore for many years, and that he has always borne a high character for integrity and honor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Business at the Banks—Discounts, Clearings, &c.

Money is in good supply at the banks, and the demand for discounts is moderate. The following is a statement of the condition of the Associated Banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday last, as compared with the preceding week:

	Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$71,000,000	$70,000,000	$1,000,000	
Specie	16,000,000	15,000,000	1,000,000	
Circulation	4,000,000	4,000,000		
Deposits	60,000,000	58,000,000	2,000,000	
Legal tenders	12,000,000	11,000,000	1,000,000	

The Clearing-House exchanges for the week ending on Saturday last, as compared with the preceding week, were as follows:

	Dec. 1.	Nov. 24.	Increase.	Decrease.
Monday	$12,000,000	$11,000,000	$1,000,000	
Tuesday	14,000,000	13,000,000	1,000,000	
Wednesday	13,000,000	12,000,000	1,000,000	
Thursday	15,000,000	14,000,000	1,000,000	
Friday	12,000,000	11,000,000	1,000,000	
Saturday	10,000,000	9,000,000	1,000,000	
Total	$76,000,000	$70,000,000	$6,000,000	

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, which is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The Bank of France has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of the State of New-York has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of America has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Mechanics' Banking Association has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Greenwich Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The Seventh Ward Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

The State Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst